

## 7.0 Appendices

### 7.1 TABLE WS (See end of document)

San Juan Resource Area, Eligibility Assessment and Classification of Drainages as the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, April 1992

### 7.2 MAPS (See end of document)

- Monticello Field Office,
- Region of Comparison: Composite Map of Sections and Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs)

#### Maps of Eligible River(s)/Segments

- Colorado River
- White Canyon
- Indian Creek
- Fable Valley
- Dark Canyon
- San Juan River
- Grand Gulch and Slickhorn Canyon
- Arch Canyon, Fish Creek Canyon, Owl Creek Canyon, McLeod Canyon, Mule Canyon, Lime Creek, Comb Wash

### 7.3 AGENCIES/GOVERNMENTS PARTICIPATING IN ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION REVIEW

#### San Juan County:

Commissioners

Public Lands Council

#### Native American Tribes

#### Bureau of Land Management:

State Office – Salt Lake City

Moab Field Office

Monticello Field Office

Price Field Office

Vernal Field Office

#### National Park Service:

Colorado River Coordinator

Canyonlands National Park

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Howenweep National Monument

Natural Bridges National Monument

#### US Forest Service:

Manti-LaSal National Forest

## 7.4 TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION TABLE

### Classification Criteria for Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Areas

#### River / Segment:

ATTRIBUTE	WILD	Y / N	SCENIC	Y / N	RECREATIONAL	Y / N
<b>Water Resource Development</b>	Free of Impoundment		Free of Impoundment		Some existing impoundment or diversion.  The existence of low dams, diversions or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.	
<b>Shoreline Development</b>	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity.  The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, is acceptable.  A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable.  Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.		Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures is acceptable.  The presence of grazing, hay production, or row crops is acceptable.  Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank.		Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity.  The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable.  Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses.  May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Generally inaccessible except by trail.  No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river area is acceptable.		Accessible in places by road.  Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches on inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.		Readily accessible by road or railroad.  The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.	
<b>Water Quality</b>	Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved State standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except where exceeded by natural conditions.		No criteria by WSRA. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the US be made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from Scenic or Recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable Federal and State laws.		Ditto - Scenic	

## 7.5 SUITABILITY GUIDELINES

Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, July 1996, p. 23

The suitability phase of the (WSR) study evaluates whether designation into the national system would be the best way to manage eligible rivers. As directed by the (WSR) Act, federal guidelines, and agency policy manuals, the following items should be addressed while considering whether a river is suitable for inclusion in the national system.

- Characteristics which or do not make the area a worthy addition to the national system
- Landownership and current uses
- Resources and uses enhanced, curtailed and foreclosed
- Existing resource protection
- Other federal agency, local, tribal and state government, and general public support for acting to protect and manage the river
- Alternatives and impacts (on resources, uses, valid existing rights, etc.)
- Manageability to protect outstandingly remarkable values
- Feasibility and timeliness of designation
- Costs required for land/easement acquisition and corridor management
- Extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments
- Other issues identified in the planning process